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Mr. Allen Dulles
Director
Central Information Agency
Washington D.C.
U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

Konwing that you are also vitally concerned with the "China Problem" which is the key to safekeeping the world peace today. I take great pleasure in forwarding you herewith a copy of my latest commentary entitled "TATWAN'S (Formosa) FATE" both for your perusal and scrutiny.

Trusting that you will find the reading both interesting and meaningful.

Yours very sincerely,

CHINA & THE WORLD PRESS

Yih Jee Publisher & Editor

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TAIWAN'S (FORMOSA) FATE

-The Crisis of a Red Political Coup and the Future of China-

By Yih Jee

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衣 爵著

TAIWAN'S (FORMOSA) FATE

- The Crisis of a Red Politcal Coup and the Future of China -

By

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE

This title of this booklet is: "Taiwan's Fate."

The basis and purpose of my writing this booklet stem from my sincere appeal to my countrymen and to all those countries of the Free World to increase their vigilance to guard against the red political coup instigated, conspired and staged by the Communist Chiang Ching-kuo right there in Taiwan (Formosa), and thereby to save it from doom; and, at the same time, to remove that Chiang Kai-shek, stumbling block to the mainland's anti-Communist revolutionary movements; so as to overthrow as soon as possible the Peking regime which has been the chief cause of all the world's turmoils today—and finally to seek world peace thereof.

"Taiwan's on the verge of a red political coup crisis!" This was not in any way meant to be an alarm-mongering. As early as October, 1956 I have put forth this warning to all my countrymen and the whole Free World: "Chiang Ching-kuo will hoist the red (5-star) flat in Taiwan!" Six months afterwards, namely, on May 24, 1957, serious anti-American riots had broken out in Taiwan which were the by-product, directly or indirectly, of Chiang Kai-shek as he either encouraged them or directed them from behind the scenes. Since then, and in the course of the past two years or so, my such warning has already aroused wide-spread attention and apprehensions from all over the Free World's top statesmen and leading newspapers.

As proofs I need only cite two particular instances:

(a) in a Reuter despatch from London daletined August 7, 1958, it quoted The Daily Mail as having received reports from Eastern capitals to the effect that "a Communist coup was being

prepared in the Far East ... which might be either in Thailand or Formosa; (Taiwan)";

(b) U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson (Democrat, Washington) has also openly expressed his grave concern towards Chiang Chingekuo's pro-Soviet, anti-American mentality.

Perhaps they may be those who would have this to say in defence of Chiang Ching-kuo: Today he is an active anti-Communist element! Then, as has been known to all, the Chinese Communists hate America very much. In order to strike at what they thought to be their enemics, the Americans, Mao Yan-ying, Mao Tse-tung's one and only son, took part in the Korean War, and was at the front lines "shooting it out" at the Americans till he himself died in the battle. If Chiang Ching-kuo is truly anti-Communist, why did he not make use of his past Communist training as a guerilla fighter and infiltrate into the mainland to join the other patriots to take up arms to "shoot it out" at the Chinese Communist he professes to hate?

I appeal to bring about the downfall of Chiang Kaishek—all just for the very sake of anti-Communism. When one opposes Chiang Kai-shek, it does not mean that one is opposing the Republic of China, too. No, sir! On the contrary, one does so in order to preserve and save the very destiny of one's country and one's people so that they need not be "buried to death" on account of Chiang Kaishek. Down with Chiang Kai-shek will not affect the internal security of Taiwan. As to the contention "whether there would be serious repercussions in Taiwan once Chiang Kai-shek is ridded from Taiwan"—it was merely a poor alibi, a "cry wolf" to deceive the people on the part of those slaves who have all their lives been depending on Chiang Kai-shek for government posts and for personal

enrichment. As a matter of fact, once Chiang Kai-shek is downed, Taiwan, as a base of operations for anti-Communist and recovery of the country, will only become even more secured and more stabilised than ever. never for a moment contend either that America's Commitment to help defend Taiwan was itself a commitment to By "there's no change to support Chiang Kai-shek! America's 'China Policy'", it simply means that there's no change in America's policy to help defend Taiwan and to oppose the Chinese Communist, but it certainly does not imply that there'll be any change in America's policy to support Chiang Kai-shek, the dictator. Today, it needs only for the Chinese people to outline a way to rid Chiang Kai-shek and which will in no way affect the security and safety of Taiwan, then there will be no reason, nor any ground, for America, champion of democracy and freedom, to continue to tolerate the very existence of this fascist dictator Chiang Kai-shek!

Hong Kong—shop window of democracy, symbol of freedom! Although she is a British colony, yet all freedom-loving, democracy-loving Chinese people have risked their lives to escape from the iron curtain and seek haven (and, in a way, asylum) in Hong Kong, under the protection of the British Government. If only Taiwan could have also become "shop window of democracy, symbol of freedom", then not only the whole China situation, but indeed the whole Asian situation, would long have been entirely changed!

Hence, I deeply believe I am not the only one who opposes Chiang Kai-shek, but that it won't be long now there will be a great number of my compatriots, all anti-Communist patriots themselves, who will rise as one to bring about the downfall of Chiang Kai-shek!

May, 1959, Hong Kong. By: Yih Jee

TAIWAN'S (FORMOSA) FATE

- The Crisis of a Red Politcal Coup and the Future of China -

FOREWORD

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced on December 17, 1958: "In accordance with a request made by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party resolves that Comrade Mao shall not again be mominated as a candidate for the post of the President of the People's People's Republic at next session of the People's Congress which will be held very soon."

Under the affect of Mao Tse-tung's relinquishing his post as the "President of the People's Republic", dictator Chiang Kai-shek, who in the course of the past year has secretly been urging those delegates to the National Assembly who are affiliated with his ruling Kuomintang to propose for the amendment of the Constitution in order to enable him to be the Nationalist President for the rest of his life, was forced to declare on December 23, 1958 during a meeting of the Mainland Recovery Planning Board there in Taiwan (Formosa): "I hereby solemnly declare on behalf of our (Kuomintang) Party and on behalf of my (Nationalist) Government that not only we have no intention to amend the Constitution, we are even opposed to it."

If the Constitution is not amended, and amended in time, then Chiang Kai-shek will have to relinquish his present post (as President of the Nationalist Government at Taiwan), too, towards the end of May, 1960, and

Approved For Release 2003/04/22 CIA-RORSHRQ1731RQQ0200130010-9 election.

Chiang Kai-shek's statement expressing his "opposition" to amend the Constitution immediately brought about a very welcome response from Washington official quarters on his such decision that at the expiration of his present term of duty, he will relinquish his authority to his successor. The people in general, the press in particular, have unanimously sung their praise and approval. (In a speech, Dr. Hu Shih himself has given his unequivocal endorsement too!)

All Kuomintang organs, which are controlled by Chiang Kai-shek, have, however, come out openly voicing their disapproval to this issue. The third day after Chiang Kai-shek's announcement opposing the amendment of the Constitution, already all the Kuomintang-affiliated delegates attending the annual meeting of the National Assembly still came out adamantly to insist the amendment. Furthermore, they have advocated the adoption of certain provisional measures which will enable Chiang Kai-shek to continue to be the President of the Nationalist China. Such action should well increase the vigilance and consciousness of the Chinese people and of their overseas compatriots! Conscious of Chiang Kai-shek's character as a man who says and does things differently, and of the working style of his ruling clique, they fully realize that a dire consequence will befall upon the political development at Taiwan during the year 1959 to 1960!

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S POLITICAL TRICK

Insofar as Chiang Kai-shek's declaration (that he is opposed to the amendment of the Constitution and that he would not seek the Presidency again) was concerned,

Approved For Release 2003/04/22: CIA-RDP80R01731R000200130010-9 while official circles in Washington welcomed Chiang's decision that he intends to relinquish his authority to his successor at the expiration of his present term, the attitude of the Chinese people was one of skeptical because they knew too well that it was only a mere interlude in a series of political tricks that Chiang had been playing all these years.

During the past 2-3 years, the Chinese people and the Chinese Press' waves of anti-Chiang Kaishek and his clique have risen everyday. Chiang Kai-shek himself knew very well that the possibility of his amending the Constitution by legal and constitutional means in order to enable him to continue to assume the Presidency was very dim indeed. Hence, even before he made the declaration that he opposed the amendment of the Constitution, he had already conspired all necessary arrangements on the question of how could be best preserve his "Enspire" when his term of the Presidency would expire toward: 1960 and all his fame and fortune would be gone by that time.

Chiang Kai-shek's action on July, 1958 in appointing Chen Cheng to become the Prime Minister (President of the Executive Yuan, tantamount to the Cabinet) of his Nationalist Government comprised of two sinister tricks: one for external purpose, the other for internal purpose.

External Purpose: Chen Cheng is the incumbent Vice-President, and he is also the Deputy Director-General (Tsung Tsai) of the ruling Kuomintang. The meaning of Chiang's giving the concurrent job of the Premiership to Chen Cheng in his present capacity as the Vice-President was to give the Chinese people and their international friends—especially the people and government of America -some kind of an illusion, as if he was lending support to Chen Cheng by asserting and affirming the latter's No. 2

position and status in both the Party and the Government, so that at the end of the present term of Presidency, Chen Cheng would accordingly and affectively become his successor; and by thus Chiang expects to lessen the suspicion and caution the outside world has cast on him during the past 10 years for his continuous cultivation of his Communist son Chiang Ching-kuo. American news agencies in Taiwan were certainly fooled by Chiang Kaishek when they despatched such report that "the significance of the appointment by Chiang Kai-shek of Vice-President Chen Cheng to the Premiership was to establish Chen Cheng as his 'heir apparent'".

Internal Purpose: Not only Chiang Kai-shek is a dictator, since his retreat to Taiwan he has even trodded on the old path of the ill-fated warlord Yuen Sze-kai-In this great antibuilding up a "family empire". Communist era of ours, however, Chiang Kai-shek after all has had to be discrect about it and he just could not directly make his Communist son Chiang Ching-kuo as "heir apparent". In the past, apart from making his son the head of all secret police, and thus exercising the control of all military and political matters from behind the curtain by means of his secret service men, Chiang Kai-shek has never pushed Chiang Ching-kuo onto the front stage. But now, with Chiang Kai-shek facing a most unfavourable political environment today, he knows very well that at the expiration of his term of the Presidency, when he simply would have to withdraw to behind the curtain, then it would be time for him to arrange to push Chiang Ching-kuo onto the front stage. However, the fact remains that Chiang Ching-kuo's position and status (as the Secret Service Chief) do not yet qualify him to become, when necessary, either as a successor to the Presidency or an acquirer of the Premiership. And so, Chiang Kai-

shek has only to employ indirect but ingenious sideways to push up Chiang Ching-kuo. All the followers of Chiang Kai-shek tully apprehend his such thoughts and intentions; and of whom the one who would most obediently conform to his thoughts and intentions so as to realize his wishes is Chen Cheng. But then Cheng is an ambitious man, too! Today Chen Cheng and Chiang Ching-kuo are the two titular heads of two large groups which have been secretly at odds with each other and who constitute the bulk of followers surrounding Chiang Kaishek today. But Chiang Ching-kuo is, after all, still "the Prince", and so, under the yoke of Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship, Chen Cheng would only have to obey and submit to Chiang's wishes and would not dare to make a wrong move about it whatsoever. The internal purpose of Chiang Kai-shek appointing Chen Cheng to form a new Cabinet was merely to make use of Chen Cheng in order to push up his own son Chiang Ching-kuo. Sure enough, Chen Cheng fully understood His Master's wish so that in forming his Cabinet, he faithfully invited Chiang Chingkuo to join him and, alas, today Chiang Ching-kuo is a member of Chen Cheng's Cabinet. Should one day under internal and external pressures Chen Cheng succeed to the Presidency, then Chiang Ching-kuo, being already a Cabinet man, could emerge and form a Cabinet, too, and becomes the nation's highest political executive. Within the true meaning of a "responsible cabinet" as stipulated in the Constitution, he would thus be in grip of the government's actual power. At the same time, with Kuomintang's slogan of "the Party rules the Government", and Chiang being the Party's Tsung-tsai (Director-General), although in name only Chiang Kai-shek would lose the Presidency, he would still control and dominate everything from behind

the scenes, fully supporting his on-stage son Chiang Ching-Approved For Release 2003/04/22: CIA-RDP80R01731R000200130010-9

kuo, thus cultivating his son's capability to control and dominate, so that after his own ultimate death, Chiang Ching-kuo would grasp every power and authority thereby succeeding his throne to the "Chiang's Empire".

IS CHIANG KAI-SHEK WILLING TO GIVE UP THE PRESIDENCY?

Having first made all arrangements in favour of his Communist son Chiang Ching-kuo, and then openly committing himself to opposing the amendment of the Consutution, is Chiang Kai-shek really willing, at heart, to give up the Presidency towards the expiration of his present term?

Chiang Kai-shek has made it known that in opposing the amendment of the Constitution, he spoke both for the Kuomintang and the Government. In fact, there was no need of his making such a statement, because if his ruling Kuomintang Government does respect the country's Constitution, then it would be utterly impossible for anyone to talk about the amendment of the Constitution in the first place. Everyone knows that during the Kuomintang Government's so-called constitutional rule of 11 years' tenure, all the doings, political and otherwise, of Chiang Kai-shek and his clique have all been unconstitutional. With the Constitution never at any time faithfully observed anyway, how else could one talk about its amendment? The truth is, those who proposed the amendment of the Constitution was not due to there being any discrepancy in the Constitution itself, but merely due to their wanting to amend and do away the restrictions stipulated in Article 47 of the Constitution, clearing away thereby the only obstacle to enable Chiang Kai-shek to assume the Presidency for the consecutive third term. Those were the slaves who have shamefully served their master Chiang Kai-shek. They were also a bunch of corruptive and

avaricious officials who depended on Chiang Kai-shek to enrich themselves with filthy lucre and fat government jobs. And so the real purpose of their strenuously launching a campaign for the amendment of the Constitution in order to enable Chiang Kai-shek to carry on with the Presidency was merely to continue to cling to him in order, also, to continue to enrich themselves.

Consequently, not only Chiang Kai-shek's declaration in opposing the amendment of the Constitution has not quieted down the proponents of its amendment, on the contrary, a campaign for it is being schemed and carried out with even greater valour. There are two concrete measures which they have been scheming hard to realize, namely: (1) no amendments whatsoever will be made to the Constitution itself, but merely adding a supplementary provision to it: "Chiang Kai-shek will remain as the President before the recovery of mainland China"; (2) a motion by the Legislative Yuen, in accordance with Provision Two of Article 174 of the Constitution, to formulate a set of measures to suit the requirements of an emergency, and which will be submitted to the National Assembly for its endorsement, with the equivalent effect of virtually amending the Constitution, or something tantamount to some provisional regulations in times of an emergency, which will nullify the restriction in Article 47 about the tenure of the Presidency, by having it suspended for the duration of an announced period of emergency. The first method is now being vigorously pursued by the National Assemblymen who owe their allegiance to the Kuomintang or who are their fellow-travellers, on the pretext that extraordinary times call for special measure and which, in essence, will be a disguised form of amending the Constitution. The second method finds its exponent in the person of Taiwan's Supreme Judge, Shih Shang-

kuen, who wrote specifically on January 15th, 1959 issue of the United Daily in Taipei, expounding, as a trial balloon, as a formal interpretation of the Constitution, and gave it his blessing and a lead.

In his special article, Judge Shih specifically referred to the various procedures for amending the Constitution: (1) a motion to be put forth and carried by the National Assembly; (2) a motion to be put forth by the Legislative Yuen and which will be eventually endorsed by the National Assembly. In giving to the above two points his diagnosis and analyses, Judge Shih gave his interpretation of the provisions in the Constitution. He opined that judging from the present number of the National Assemblymen, the stipulation as set forth in Provision One of Article 74 of the Constitution will utterly rule out the possibility of such a motion being proposed and carried out by the National Assembly. However, according to the interpretation of Judge Shih on Provision Two of Article 174, he emphasized the feasibility of a motion by the Legislative Yuen and carried by the National Assembly with their respective numbers at the present time.

Now, being the Supreme Judge of the Highest Court, himself a Kuomintang National Assemblyman, yet Judge Shih dared to go against the professed wish of Chiang Kaishek in opposing the amendment of the Constitution, and to depart from his position as a non-political, bipartisan judicial member of the nation's highest law-enforcing organ to give his biased opinions and misinterpreted the Constitution thereby violating the Constitution itself. Why? The reason is simple enough and apparent enough: Judge Shih was only performing a dual act of double-talk together with Chiang Kai-shek. It is generally known that Chiang Kaishek's declaration of opposing the amending of the Constitution was merely a gesture and a trick to hoodwink the

people. Judge Shih is serving as a slave and an accomplice of Chiang Kai-shek. It is recalled when Chiang Kai-shek nominated him to the Legislative Yuen for his present appointment, he met with considerable rebuffs as the legislators were critical of his behaviour and a heated dispute had ensued. But, of course, under Chiang Kaishek's thumb, his nomination was finally approved. wonder now that Judge Shih should become so impatient as to rush to express his shameful opinions on the amendment of the Constitution. How about Chiang Kai-shek? He is a facist dictator who would reprimand and punish anyone who dares to go against his wish. If at heart he was really an opponent of the amendment of the Constitution, and one who sincerely no longer seek to continue the Presidency, then he would have taken disciplinary action to suppress them.

In all his life Chiang Kai-shek has never said a word which he has meant to keep it, nor done anything right about it. But today not only the Chinese people would no longer be hoodwinked into accepting his empty pledges, neither would the people of the world at large allow themselves to be fooled by him any more. In their despatch reporting Chiang Kai-shek's professed intention to oppose the amendment of the Constitution, the American-owned Associated Press has this to say: "Chiang Kai-shek opposes the amendment of the Constitution and does not wish to be the President again when his present term expires. It is impossible to say whether he really meant to make an exit, or he might continue to exercise the control of his Government in his capacity as the Director-General (Tsung-tsai) of the ruling Kuomintang. It has been a Chinese tradition to seek advance by making a retreat, and then only to exert himself to carry on under 'popular demand'. Judging from past events, the professed intenApproved For Release 2003/04/22: CIA-RDP80R01731R000200130010-9 tion of Chiang Kai-shek to retire will certainly evoke the unanimous demand for retaining him from the various quarters of the ruling Kuomintang."

Chiang Kai-shek is a selfish individualist heroworshipper, one who's devoid of any affection nor loyalty for his country and his people, and one who will use any means to serve his own end. Therefore, at heart he would never be willing to give up the Presidency at the expiration of its present second term.

A FAR EAST "IRAQ"

In the course of the past ten years since the fascist dictator Chiang Kai-shek's retreat to Taiwan, he has outwardly tried to show that he has put his confidence in Chen Cheng, when actually he has been cultivating with his utmost his son, Chiang Ching-kuo, who was sent to Soviet Russia at the age of 14 to receive their rigid education and training, and where he stayed 14 years, returning to China when he was already 28, and who, therefore, is a model Communist himself, into a Secret Police Chief—using him just like Laurenti Beria was being used, during the Stalinist era, in controlling all military and political machineries.

During his stay in Soviet Russia, Chiang Ching-kuo had always been an active and model member of the Communist Youth Corps (his Russian wife who returned to China with him was herself a member of the same organization). Except they are different in names, all his doings at Taiwan have been of the Communist pattern and Communist style. In his thoughts and in his actions, they have been pro-Communist and anti-American. In Taiwan he criticised, attacked and caused the eventual removal and downfall of General Sun Jih-jen, an

American-trained and American-liked West Pointer, who had won praise everywhere for having trained some 400 thousand modern armies for Chiang Kai-shek. In May, 1957, Chiang Ching-kuo directly or indirectly instigated or directed anti-American riots.

During the critical situations brought about by the Chinese Communists' bombardments of the Quemoy offshore islands on May 23, 1958, Chiang Kailshek's Communist son, this man Chiang Ching-kuo, secretly held "Peace" talks with the Chinese Communists through their emmisary in the person of Tsao Tze-jen. Just as American marines were being landed at Taiwan to assist in the defence of this last Nationalist stronghold, Chiang Chingkuo made a request to the Chinese Communists to temporarily cease shelling Quemoy so as to frustrate increased landings of American marines at Taiwan, which would make it more difficult, if not more unfavourable also, for him and the Chinese Communists. At the same time, it was Chiang Ching-kuo who has suggested to the Chinese Communists to point their fingers, in their talks at Warsaw, at the Americans for being "aggressors" of Taiwan: and also to demand for the withdrawal from that area not only of the American 7th Fleet alone, but of all American military powers.

Let me cite the following three events:

(1) Tsao Tse-jen, the Chinese Communist emmisary holding talks with Chiang Ching-kuo (through his own channel, too, of course), was only one of the latter's most trusted lieutenants on the mainland, and who has written a biography of Chiang Ching-kuo. In recent years in his capacity as a free-lance, roving reporter, he has come

to and from Peking and Hong Kong, on one hand doing liaison work for Chiang Ching-kuo, on the other he's a vanguard of Peking's United Front, seemingly having acquired the "confidence" of both sides. During the years 1956/1957, it was Tsao Tze-jen who had brought about the then reported "Peace" talks (the American TIMES Weekly has also touched on this subject at that time) between Chiang Chingkuo and the Chinese Communists.

- (2) During the crisis along the Taiwan (Formosan) Straits in 1958, Chiang Ching-kuo again "invited" Tsao as a middleman to hold "Peace" talks with the Chinese Communists. In response to a suggestion made by Chiang Ching-kuo, Communist Defence Boss Marshal Peng Tehhwai gave order for the temporary suspension of Quemoy shelling for a limited period of two weeks-this secret news was tipped off by Tsao Tse-jen to the Nanyang Commercial News of Singapore (he has on the surface been its Special Correspondent) in advance. From this we could see that Tsao had not failed in his conduct with Chiang Ching-kuo, and it also went to show the degree of confidence the Chinese Communist had had in him (by giving him the "scoop")—last but not least, it showed, too, insofar as their talks with Chiang Ching-kuo were concerned, the Chinese Communists' "sincerity", urging whereupon Chiang Ching-kuo to take action by going a step forward!
- (3) The sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party were held in Wuhan, mainland China, Hupei Province, re-

sulting in their acceptance, on last December 10, 1958, of Mao Tse-tung's request to relinquish his post as the "President of the People's Republic". And, just like their previous action in informing Chiang Ching-kuo well in advance on their 2-week cease-fire in the Quemoy area, the Chinese Communists had this time again notified Chiang Ching-kuo in advance on this "decision", through Tsao Tse-jen also, at the same time telling him that it was motivated by a strong desire to bring about an early reunion and unity between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang. They hoped Chiang Kai-shek would also give up the Presidency, while Taiwan (Formosa) will remain at its status quo to be "governed" by Chiang Ching-This accounted for the very reason why Mao Tse-tung's "decision" was first announced by Taiwan. The Nationalists boasted that they had their agents well planted right in the midst of the Chinese Communist Party, which is of course sheer "baloney", entirely devoid of truth and was meant to hoodwink the West only. The agents of Chiang Kai-shek had not had the slightest idea about the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Chinese Communist Party held in Shanghai between April 2nd and April 4th, this year 1959. They also made a wrong report that Marshal Chu Teh was to succeed Mao Tsetung, which turned out to be contrary to the actual event.

If the situation is such that Chiang Kai-shek will not be able to continue to become another 6-year term President when his present one expires in May, 1960, and Approved For Release 2003/04/22: CIA-RDP80R01731R000200130010-9

Chiang Ching-kuo himself will not likely succeed his old man as the President, then the period between 1959 to May, 1960 will be the year in which Chiang Ching-kuo will launch his well-planned, long-anticipated "red uprising" aiming at the grabbing of Taiwan's permanent And if Chiang Ching-kuo should stage such a coup this year, he will have been in a better and more favorable position than the one afforded General Kassam when he staged his bloody coup in his country Iraq! Chiang Ching-kuo could easily raise high the 5-star Red Flag over and in Taiwan overnight even without the slightest knowledge on the part of the Americans-this would be made readily feasible because of the shield and shelter he has enjoyed under his old man, Chiang Kaishek, who is himself basically not a staunch anti-Communist and perhaps who is himself anti-American also!

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A Far East "Iraq" may take place at any moment now, and is in fact in the offing!

CONCLUSION

Under the pretext of the cause of anti-Communism and to save the fate of the country, Chiang Kai-shek reassumed the Presidency in Taiwan in the year 1950, whereupon he issued a manifesto pledging to redeem himself by recovering the country and emphasized that it was with a repenting sincerity and behavior that he was thereafter to strive in the work of anti-Communism and recovering the country in order to deliver all his faults. Yet as evidenced by the political measures and the working style he has taken and adopted in the course of the past 10 years since his re-assumption of the Presidency, not only he has not been anti-Communist, on the contrary he became specialized,

either directly or indirectly, in anti-anti-Communism doings. Not only he has not strived to recover the country, he has even actively endeavoured to build up and bolstered his own "little kingdom" of the family-empire style.

Anti-Communism and recover the country is a popular and unanimous demand of the Chinese people, it is also the first and foremost policy of the State as well as the supreme task of the Government. Chiang Kai-shek knows well that with his past perversities which serve contrarily to the interests of the Chinese people's aspirations and his crimes which constitute the greatest dangers to the country's security, he would no longer be accepted by the Chinese people and he would find it impossible to continue to stay on in the Presidency upon the expiration of the present term. Therefore he has again resorted to his old political trick and made all necessary arrangements to carry on with his conduct behind the stage when his term as the Nationalist President comes to an end, by placing his own son, Chiang Ching-kuo, in the fore-front as the Government's executive. However, when the U.S. State Department made an open hint in giving support to General Chen Cheng as Chiang Kai-shek's successor of strength, thereby delivering a "coup de grace" to Chiang Ching-kuo's ambitions, Chiang Kai-shek is forced to change his mind abruptly, giving up his original plan of conducting the State's national affairs from behind the scene and, instead, now strives to continue to stay on at the Presidency indefinitely.

Chiang Kai-shek's avowal in opposing the amendment of the Constitution is nothing but a trick and treachery of the typical "one-step-backward, two-steps-forward" pattern. For he has since been exerting, though on the sly, his strong efforts, using whatever means at his disposal and irrespective of any consequences, to achieve his end,

which is to stay on at the Presidency by amending the Constitution. (With Chiang Kai-shek representing the Government in opposing the amendment of the Constitution, any provisional measures adopted and approved by either the Legislative Yuen or the Congress in an attempt to amend the Constitutional would therefore be unconstitutional.) Such shameless act and sinful scheme of his will no longer be tolerated nor pardoned by the Chinese people. Instead, the Chinese people, at the appropriate moment, will arise to take positive action disregarding any sacrifices made or the President. Under the circumstance, the Communist prices paid to oppose and stop him from continuing to be Chiang Ching-kuo will exploit such a most opportune moment, also his last chance, to stage a red political coup and plant the five-star red flag over Taiwan.

Some might say: "As to this Communist Chiang Ching-kuo, not only the Chinese people alone, but the entire Free World also will all be keeping a close watch on him; what is more, the Chinese people as well as the American military pledged to defend Taiwan are all in alertness, keeping him in strict surveillance, and which will for sure nip his conspiracy to stage a red political eoup in the bud. Today Chiang Ching-kuo's power and position in Taiwan are wholly acquired through the personal support of his dictatorial father Chiang Kai-shek-with Chiang Kai-shek's term expiring in May of next year, 1960, stop him from continuing to be the President and even down with him, would not the question solved by itself?" Yes, that's right. Since we now know that Chiang Ching-kuo has acquired his present power and position entirely through his dependence on Chiang Kaishek, then with the latter down, will not the former be done for too? Having to face such an actuality, and in a circumstance under which he would have no choice, the

Approved For Release 2003/04/22: CIA-RDP80R01731R000200130010-9 more so Chiang Ching-kuo would have to stage his red

political coup before his old man, Chiang Kai-shek terminates the Presidency. Furthermore, when Chiang Kaishek's efforts in scheming to amend the Constitution in order to enable him to continue to hold on the office having met with the Chinese people's opposition and the Free World's pressures, and when at the rope's end he would find it futile to carry on the fight, then Chiang Kai-shek, a person who has always practised a doctrine of "it's better that I betrayed people than to let them betray me", would for sure be secretly harbouring and helping his Communist son Chiang Ching-kuo to realize and fulfil his red political coup. As to the disposition of Chiang Kai-shek, well, the Chinese Communists will at that time probably be inclined to reality, and in accordance with their agreement reached with Chiang Ching-kuo, let the "People's Government" in Peking to afford an appropriate position and protection.

Taiwan—base of the Chinese people to fight the Communists and recover their motherland, front post of the Free World, bulwark of all the free countries in the Far East against Communist threats, and a ring of the entire defence chain in the Pacific islands of the Free World. When and if Chiang Ching-kuo stages a political coup, Taiwan will fall into the Communist hands, then not only the Chinese people will be deprived of their base from which to attack the Communists and recover their motherland, Japan, the Philippines and the whole Southeast Asia will be gravely threatened, and America will be chased out from the West Pacific. Taiwan will become the Chinese Communists' anti-American front post—they will even use the very military supplies which the Americans have furnished the Chiang Kai-shek government to oppose the Chinese Communists regime and turn them loose on the Americans themselves, exactly like their using American

military supplies formerly furnished the Chiang Kai-shek government while he was still on the mainland to fight and kill the Americans in Korea. Therefore, the Chinese people as much as the Free World should never allow Larwan to fall into the hands of the Communists. With the situation in Taiwan today so complicated, so critical and so grave, apart from increasing our vigilance to be more closely on guard, keep more surveilance and be more alert, we must gain time to first remove the crisis of Chiang Ching-kuo staging a red political coup in Taiwan, so that all concerned need not be caught napping in allowing it to become a Far East "Iraq", or that a conflict against the Chinese Communists would result from any actions designed to forestall and suppress Chiang Ching-kuo from staging such a red political coup, touching the general flare-up of another World War, and let Mankind undergo and experience the unprecedentedly destructive disaster in history.

But, then, how to forestall and remove the crisis of Chiang Ching-kuo staging a red political coup in Taiwan?

We all know that Chiang Kai-shek is the chief culprit responsible for the grave crisis over Taiwan today. We need only to gain time and bring about the downfall of Chiang Kai-shek and which would automatically remove the crisis of his Communist son Chiang Ching-kuo staging a red political coup in Taiwan, thereby saving the fate of Taiwan from falling into Communist hands. Chiang Kai-shek is not only Chinese Communists' asset in Taiwan, he is in fact one of the greatest supporters in strengthening the Communist regime in Peking—Chiang Kai-shek is indeed the stumbling block to the anti-Communist revolution on Mainland China!

Since the Chinese Communists' usurpation of the

Mainland, all the cruel political measures, under the disguise of "reforms", adopted by the Peking regime have aroused the popular dissatisfaction among the broad masses of the Chinese people. In 1958, the Peking regime took a step further in implementing their most inhuman experiment, "the People's Communes", which broke up China's traditional family system. The China Mainland has become a vast concentration camp for slaves. The Chinese people, as a rule, living under the yoke of tyrannical regimes would be submissive and subjective at first, but would explode their revolutions when the oppression became too excessive. At the same time, there are cadres among the Communist military and political cells who are obsessed with nationalism, especially the leading class in the locals, who, inside their hearts, are opposed to the cruel and arrogant doings of the ruling class of the Peking re-(Example: the respective former provincial governor of Chekiang, Liaoning and Shantung.) They long to rise and promote revolutions in conjunction with their countrymen on the Mainland, overthrow the Peking regime and re-organize the government. But, amfortunately, they were very much affected and hindered by America's nard-to-understand action in giving support to a selfish, fascist dictator who does not have any nationalist sentiments at all: Chiang Kai-shek, and so they were forced to continue to suffer and to endure, because the purpose of their willing to pay a big price and a big sacrifice in order to start a revolution to overthrow the Pelling regime was to oppose dictatorship, oppose totalitarianism, oppose terrorism, and to fight for the political system and ways of living of freedom and democracy, in order to save their country and their people from calamities. certainly ever start a revolution to overthrow the Peking regime and then to allow Chiang Kai-shek, sinner to his

people who uses his anti-Communism merely as a cover, but in all truthfulness a real dictator and a fake democrat, to reap their fruitful successes-even Chiang Kai-shek himself has openly intimated that he would like his countrymen on the Mainland to start a revolution and overthrow the Peking regime, and then to sit, with arms folded, to reap their triumphs. The most apparent demonstration is this: when the Tibetans could no longer endure the oppression of the totalitarian Chinese Communist rule, they rose to engage in the greatest struggle, to win both "freedom & autonomy", against the Chinese Communists, by couragously staging a bloody and difficult revolt on March 10, 1959, in a manifesto issued to the Tibetan compatriots on March 26, Chiang Kai-shek said: "...as long as you (Tibetans) are more resolved and courageous than ever, and continue to struggle to the bitter end, I shall lead the armies and the people of the country to meet in junction with you on the mainland." In other words, in the midst of the mainland people engaging in a do-or-die anti-Communist revolution, Chiang Kai-shek with his arms folded is sitting idly to let it (the revolution) die a natural death. If the fighting Tibctans could bear it out by being more resolved and courageous, and by continuing to struggle to the bitter end, by that time their victory will probably be in sight or indeed already won-and then Chiang Kai-shek under a honeyed pretext will lead his bureaucratic clique to meet in junction the revolutionary people on the mainland, in reality to "take over" once again in the same manner and the same pattern he and his clique "took over" the Japanese-occupied territories after the V-J Day (rob, grab, and loot), and thereby rebuild his "Chiangs' Dynasty", and continue to rule, as an old-hand dictator more experienced than ever, the Chinese people! Just imagine, with America giving support to this

Approved For Release 2003/04/22: CIA-RDP80R01731R000200130010-9 man Chiang Kai-shek as China's ruler, how could the

Americans ever expect the people on mainland China and those Chinese Communist cadres with an obsession of nationalism to promote and stage a revolution and to sacrifice their blood and heads just to enable Chiang Kai-shek to come in to reap the fruits? How could Chiang Kaishek, belonging to the old school type of Turkish monarch, be ever suitable to become a Chief of State of a modern nation? No China people would ever accept his control and domination. The anti-Communist revolutionary armies in Tibet have since set up a Provisional Government; even in his anti-Communist declaration made inside Indian territory on April 18, 1959, no mention whatsoever was made of, and in fact there was nothing but contempt for, Chiang Kai-shek-were not these solid facts enough to serve as proofs? As a matter of fact, back in a Press Conference when touching on the China Problem, the former U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, has had this to say: "If an anti-Communist revolution should break out on the mainland, the question of whether anybody would be inviting Chiang Kai-shek to lead such an anti-Communist regime is itself a hypothetical and problematical question."

In implementing his "People's Communes" last year (1958), Mao Tse-tung has himself sown the seeds of failures and collapse for the Chinese Communist regime; and when they still wanted to continue to stagger on with this system of "People's Communes" for this year (1959) under the slogan of "big leap forward for production", the next fiscal year (1959-1960) would see the Chinese Communists facing their greatest and gravest crisis since the birth of their regime at Peking. Under such a circumstance, it might as well be the most opportune time for the Chinese people on the mainland to stage an anti-

Approved For Release 2003/04/22: CIA-RDP80R01731R000200130010-9 Communist revolution and overthrow the Peking regime.

Therefore, we must actively try to win time to get rid of Chiang Kai-shek. Apart from efforts to eliminate the crisis of a possible red, political coup there in Taiwan, while at the same time, more important still, we must do away with Chiang Kai-shek who constitutes a stumbling block to such an anti-Communist movement on the mainland, as only thus would such a movement be accelerated and advanced inside the mainland iron curtain. It must be taken cognizance that as long as there's in Taiwan a Chiang Kai-shek who is still permitted and recognised to be China's ruler, a nation-wide anti-Communist revolution on a grand scale would never take place on the mainland at all—and so, thanks to Chiang Kai-shek, the life of the Peking regime would last just as long as that, too!

During a Press Conference given in Singapore, the young Chinese pianist Fou Ts'ong (who escaped from the 1100 Curtain and rushed towards Freedom at the end of 1958) showed scorn for both the Chinese Communists and the Chinese Nationalists and said: "I am not in sympathy with either side. Most of the Chinese Communist policies are ridiculous; as to Taiwan, it has not done anything good so far for the Chinese people. For if it had, then the Chinese Communist regime would not have existed until today." Another statesman who understands and appreciates the China Problem well in the person of Mayor Arsenio Lacson of Manila, Philippines, who, speaking as a member of a panel discussing foreign relations over the Columbia Broadcasting System's nationwide television programme "Small World" in New York on March 15, 1959, has this to say to Chiang Kai-shek: "It is a tragedy of the Free World that we have to support a man like Chiang Kai-shek." He also asserted that "In China, you (referring to the American government) sup-

ported a thoroughly rotten, corrupt and Fascistic regime (meaning Chiang Kai-shek's government in Taiwan) without offering the Chinese people a democratic alternative...".

Under the oppression and enslavement of the Chinese Communist regime, the Chinese people on the mainland today have had quite enough and are at the end of their tethers. It needs only for someone to light up the torch. a Hungarian-pattern anti-Communist revolution would spread and sweep the whole country in no time. that time, a great number of those Chinese Communist armies would also take to defection, join the anti-Communist revolution of their Chinese compatriots, march pointedly towards Peking, and, in one triumphant and successful stroke, overthrow the Chinese Communist regime. China is a vast country—all her conditions and circumstances, geographical, political, military and economical, are entirely different from those of Hungary, therefore the outbreak and outcome of a nationvide anti-Communist revolution on the mainland would not be a second Hungary. By that time Soviet Russia will not be in a position, nor have the strength to interfere and suppress the anti-Communist revolution movements of the Chinese people. At the same time, under the influence of such anti-Communist revolution on the part of the Chinese Communists, the Kremlin will probably guard, with its full efforts, against any potential and probable outbreak of similar movements (anti-Communist revolution) inside Soviet Russia, and she would not be able or dare, all the more, to interfere into China. Hence, by promoting revolution within Communist Chinese to overthrow the Chinese Communist regimes, there will be no danger, nor risk, of touching off a third World War, so to speak!

"To promote revolution within Communist Chinese to overthrow the Chinese Communist regime" has become the most effective means as recognized by the world over. Today the Chinese Communists are taking all sorts of measures which serve only the purpose of destroying themselves, the crisis of their economic difficulty as well as their internal instability is becoming more and more serious everyday. Furthermore, their brutalities as reflected in their violent actions against the Tibetans have exposed them to the world at large as a frightful new imperialist. Their lies which used to hoodwink the world are being unmasked, and they have become more and more isolated from amongst the world's communities.

Today on the mainland, the subjective conditions as well as the objective circumstances as required by the Chinese people to promote, and stage a popular anti-Communist revolution were ripe and ready and there the only obstacle to it is to merely wait for the Chinese people both in Taiwan and in overseas to take concerted actions and rise as one to "down with Chiang Kai-shek", thereby do away with the stumbling block to the mainland's anti-Communist revolution movements. (As early as in 1956 the author has put forth "The Ways to Solve the 'China Problem' "---in which I strongly advocated for the "retirement" of Chiang Kai-shek, abolition of the system of Presidency, revival of the old organic law of the Nationalist Government, so as to open the door in admitting the return of the Chinese Communists ta the cooperation of an enlarged coalition government, thereby removing any likely obstacles which will hinder the uprisings and defections of those nationalist-minded Chinese Communist cadres as well as high-ranking military officers. Judging from the development on the China Mainland during the past three years, if my such formulae have been

put into practice, even step by step, I would dare say that not only the situation of China today would have substantially changed already, Mao Tse-tung's Peking regime might have become a passing word and a forgotten name by now.)

For the sake of saving Taiwan from its fate of falling into the hands of the Chinese Communists, for the sake of realizing as early as possible the wish of overthrowing the Chinese Communist regime, for the sake of seeking world peace, all of us are duty-bound, and from which none could shrink or retreat, to arise, most positively, to bring about the eventual downfall of the fascist dictator Chiang Kai-shek!

(N.B.—As to what concrete steps ought to be taken in order "to bring about the downfall of Chiang Kaishek", eliminate this "stumbling block" to all anti-Communist revolutions on the mainland, which would be workable and yet would not in any way affect the security and safety of Taiwan—as well as a detailed "blueprint" for a future China—the author regrets that they will not, for the time being, and for certain reasons, be included in this booklet, and for which I beg to be excused by my readers.)

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徑途的題問國中決解

THE WAYS TO SOLVE THE 'CHINA PROBLEM'

By Yih Jee

新 慈 核 論 蔣 倒 先 必 共 反 Why We Must First Bring About the Downfall of Chiang Kai-Shek If We Are to Overthrow the Communist Regime

by YIH JEE

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